

which the rivals placed in the field, <sup>T</sup> says, had 170,000 foot and 18,000 <sup>^</sup> command, including 80,000 levies <sup>f</sup> Italy, and 40,000 from Carthage. Constantine, on the other hand, even canting in Britain and Gaul, 90,000 foot and 8000 horse. Ninth Panegyric, in a casual phras<sup>^</sup> Constantine could hardly employ a fov army against the 100,000 men in th.<sup>^</sup> <sup>r</sup>en tins, on account of the clangers <sup>c</sup> Ancient authorities, however, are rx<sup>^</sup>-<sub>v.e</sub> where numbers are concerned ; we . <sub>01</sub> Maxentius had by far the larger f <sub>o</sub> Constantino's army of invasion was p 40,000 strong. Whether the numeric of the former was not counterbalanced sity under which Maxentius labouirec against Licimus, is a question to w-tii< ans have paid no heed.

Marching along the chief military ; Lugdunum to Italy, which crossed Cenis, Constantine suddenly walls of Susa, a strongly garrisoned it by storm, cscalading the walls gates. The town caught fire; Const soldiers to put out the flames, **a moire** nays Nazarius, than had been the ; From Susa the victor advanced **to** opened its gates to him after the **ca** cntius had been routed in the plains. troops clad in ponderous but clewet